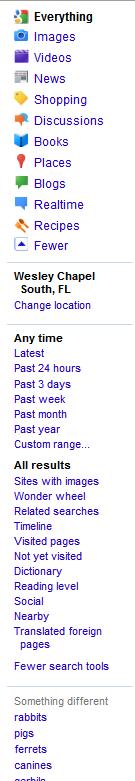
**Google Search Tools**

After a basic search, the top group of search filtering options in the left-hand column defines the type of web content that interests you (Images, Videos, News, Blogs, etc.) Select the type of items you want included in your list of results. **Realtime** is for searching real-time updates from microblogs like Twitter. The others are self-explanatory.

Take advantage of the other search tools that appear in the left-hand menu. The column of tools illustrated here appeared after a query for “dogs” was entered in the search box.

* Use the **Time** filters to filter results by the date the page was accessible to Google. This is usually the date the page was published, but not necessarily. The most recent information might be what you are looking for, or you can create a custom range to search for information that was published during a particular time period, such as the date someone died.
* Clicking on **Images** will limit results to only those pages with images (whereas the Images search option above will show only the actual images, without text.)
* Use the **Wonder Wheel** to use an interactive graphic diagram of the topic and related concepts. This can help the searcher to broaden or narrow the results or to find related ideas that may be more specific to their information need. This is especially helpful for brainstorming and organizing research. Teachers find this especially helpful for helping students brainstorm and think of query terms for a topic.
* Explore **Related Searches** to consider other aspects of your main topic.
* Using the **Timeline**, results are presented in a horizontal bar graph representing the progression of time, so you can see dates mentioned in the results. There may be clues about the topic because of where the most information is clustered. Periods can be broken down into decades, years, even months or days.
* **Visited Pages** will list all pages you’ve gone to from the lists of search results for recent searches, so you can retrace your steps, if need be.
* Or, see a list of the pages **Not Yet Visited** on your recent search. You may have missed something that looks promising.



* Use the **Dictionary** to see a definition of a single term you’ve entered in the search box. You may need to check your spelling or look for related terms.
* Filtering results by **Reading Level** will allow Searchers with limited reading abilities to filter out results that are at too high a reading level, for example. All results are categorized into three reading levels from which the searcher can focus on information that is more or less difficult to comprehend.
* If you're signed in to Google, the **Social** search tool will pull out content that's created by or shared by your social connections. Learn more about social connections at <http://www.google.com/support/websearch/bin/answer.py?answer=1067707>
* The **Nearby** tool will list results in order of places nearest your present location (which is posted above the tools). This is helpful for finding places of interest or commercial businesses. To reset the location to another place, click on “change location.”
* The **Translated Foreign Pages** tool is useful for finding information originally published online in another language. The page will be translated into English. This is great for finding out what people in other countries are reporting or the opinions they have, which may be very different from what is offered from US sources of information.
* Finally, the **Something Different** section at the bottom of the tools lists alternative queries relating to your search term. They are indirectly related to your results. This may help to expand or narrow a search or to change directions completely.

For more information about these search results options, go to <http://www.google.com/support/websearch/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=142143> which was used in preparation for this handout and accessed 4/20/11.